



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Army Says 20 Dead in Disarmament Operation

EA0504124095 Bujumbura AGENCE BURUNDAISE
DE PRESSE in French 0719 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Bujumbura, 5 Apr (ABP)—Twenty deaths: Military sources say this is the death toll of the disarmament operation conducted against 40 maquis in Gasogwe, in the north of the country, between 20 and 28 March, and not 400 deaths, a figure given by Robert Krueger, the U.S. ambassador to Burundi, when he was received by His Grace Jean Berckmans Nterere, the bishop of Muyinga, in the north.

Independent sources report that 11 people were wounded. They did not mention their ethnic origins. Other attacks are reported to have taken place in Rumonge, 70 km to the south of Bujumbura, leaving 22 dead in the ranks of the maquis on 31 March. In Kayanza, 95 km in the north of the country, two people died on 4 April in similar circumstances.

The number of these attacks is increasing whereas President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya and Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo signed a document on 30 March stressing their commitment to restoring peace and security in Burundi. The president of the Republic and the prime minister also launched a pacification campaign on 2 April. Ntibantunganya visited areas in Bujumbura while Prime Minister Nduwayo met students in Gitega, in the center, where a clash occurred between students at the beginning of the week.

After the president's visit, the Bwiza and Buyenzi areas close to Bujumbura city center—areas that were rocked by violent clashes with security forces resulting in people moving to Zaire—have witnessed a return of some of their residents. After the president's visit to Kamenge zone, Bujumbura, however, incidents quickly occurred in that area.

It is worth reporting that another population movement from urban to rural centers is of concern to the opposition and the security forces, who describe the displaced people as assailants, because in Rumonge incidents occurred when soldiers were conducting a routine identity control operation. On 2 April, unidentified people shot at such displaced people in Muramvya, 40 km in the center. [sentence as received] As a result, seven people died on the spot, and several others were wounded. The president of the Republic, who had instructed his deputy principal private secretary to escort the bus carrying the displaced people, said during a news conference held on 3 April that the issue is about homeless people, and that the security services have been informed about the population movement.

According to a reliable source, however, the prime minister and the interior minister—Tutsis belonging to the opposition—were not informed of the movement of Bujumbura residents. President Ntibantunganya took

the opportunity at the news conference to call on all Burundians to get involved in the dynamics of peace to avoid a "double genocide in Burundi," notably the massacre of Tutsis by Hutus and vice versa.

Defense Minister Denies Army Massacres

LD0504163795 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Announcer] A climate of interethnic violence still reigns in Burundi. This morning Bujumbura Radio reported clashes in Muhanga in the northwest, and in Kibezi in the northeast. There are reported to be some 60 dead in all, civilians caught in firing by soldiers of the largely Tutsi Army and by radical armed groups belonging to the majority Hutu community yesterday and the day before. These latest incidents will bring the number killed in the past two weeks to at least 500 according to Burundian radio.

Lieutenant Colonel Firmin Sinzoyiheba, minister of defense, denies accusations that the army has eliminated hundreds of civilians in the north. He has just spoken to Ghislaine Dupont:

[Begin recording] [Sinzoyiheba] These are completely ridiculous accusations. You know that the Burundian Armed Forces are at war with the forces of the Palipehutu [Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People], against the FDD [Forces for the Defense of Democracy], and against other armed gangs based all over the place near our frontiers. These people are taking the rural population hostage, as a sort of shield. We have appointed an inquiry commission, and that has not been enough to find people in hospital to say: Yes, it was the Burundian Army plus the Tutsi militia. It is a ridiculous story.

[Dupont] But is the Burundian Army conducting operations in the northeast?

[Sinzoyiheba] Yes. In Muhanga, since February.

[Dupont] The U.S. ambassador in Bujumbura says at least 150 people were killed in the village of Gasorwe.

[Sinzoyiheba] What the U.S. ambassador has said commits no one but him. If the ambassador goes to the spot, if he does not contact either the governor, if he does not contact the regional commander, or the commander of a camp or the administrator, and reports things that he did not say to [word indistinct] nor to the president, nor to the prime minister, nor to the minister of defense, this commits no one but him. [sentence as heard] These are things he must be able to prove. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was the Burundian minister of defense. Nevertheless, the climate is appalling in the interior of the country, as it is in the capital: bitterness, rumors, pressure, threats, terror even. Here is our correspondent Jean Helene, our special envoy, who has just returned:

[Begin Helene recording] The U.S. ambassador to Burundi, who has reported several massacres, is often

booed by members of the opposition, just as is Mr. Ould Abdallah, the UN special envoy, who is suspected of influencing the Security Council when it makes accusations against the opposition. These two diplomats have recently been put on the hit list by one newspaper.

As for aid organizations, there has already been the murder of a member of the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] in August 1994 who had taken in the survivors of massacres of Hutu refugees.

Last February, Medecins Sans Frontieres suffered two grenade attacks with the evident aim of making MSF [expansion unknown] withdraw from the north of the country. It is probable that, for those behind the attacks on Hutu citizens or refugees, the expatriates on the ground in various places are, first and foremost, embarrassing witnesses.

Journalists have not been spared by the pressure. This goes from anonymous phone calls: You have three days to leave the country, to indirect but continuous veiled threats.

But the situation is worse for those Burundians opposed to the opposition, to such an extent that certain ministers refuse to be quoted. The bodyguards will be helpless, one of them said, if 50 Tutsi militia members attack my home.

The atmosphere is in many ways similar to that in Rwanda during the 1994 civil war, when members of the Rwandan Hutu militia threatened journalists who accused them of committing genocide of the Tutsis with death. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Government Ready To Launch Peace Campaign

EA0504171995 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Burundian Government yesterday held a meeting chaired by Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, the head of state. Two items were on the agenda of the ordinary meeting: the country's security and the peace awareness campaign aimed at the population. Here is an account of the meeting by Germain Nkeshimana, communications minister and government spokesman:

[Begin Nkeshimana recording] The first item, in this case security in the country, was analyzed in two stages. First, government members had to approve the minutes of last week's ordinary and extraordinary meetings on the issue of security, the document for which will be submitted to the National Security Council. In the second stage, the members of the Council of Ministers exchanged views on the security situation in the northern provinces, especially in the Karuzi and Muyinga Provinces. In this respect, the Council of Ministers noted that not all the necessary information on the security situation in these two provinces had been made available. That is why the council firmly recommended that the relevant departments directly in charge of the issue, namely the Interior and Public Security Ministry and the National Defense Ministry, the Secretariat of State in charge of public security, the National Documentation Department, etc., do everything to make wholly clear what happened and what has continued to happen, in these two

provinces. The council noted that, in general terms, this duty of [word indistinct] and clarifying what was happening in the provinces in the context of security must be carried out by everyone in the country, and very rapidly in the interest of the government. In this respect, local administrative authorities, both civilian or military, must take action.

On the second item on the agenda, the peace awareness campaign to be addressed to the population and due to be conducted countrywide over the next few days, the Council of Ministers noted that a meeting between the prime minister and the partners invited to participate in this very important activity must be held first. In the same way, government members must speak the same language of peace, which is also to be expected from the partners, notably political parties, people's representatives, etc. Immediately after completion of these steps, the actual campaign will start. [end recording]

Rwanda

Prime Minister on Arrests, Problems in Burundi

BR0504120795 Brussels LE SOIR in French 5 Apr 95 p 2

[Interview with Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu by Colette Braeckman in Kigali; date not given: "On the Occasion of the First Anniversary of the Rwandan Genocide"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Braeckman] On the eve of the first anniversary of the genocide, many rumors are being spread throughout the country and people are frightened...

[Twagiramungu] It is true that many rumors have been spread, but we should not exaggerate anything. Moreover several leaders went to the border areas to reassure people. It is true, however, that there has been a wave of arrests, especially in the west of the country. The so-called Turquoise [name of former French mission in Rwanda] region has been a refuge for several perpetrators of the genocide and, still today, this region is being infiltrated by people coming from Zaire, people are being accused, and scores are being settled. It is a difficult region. You should also realize that there are many people who want to make trouble or fulfill personal ambitions. Some mayors in the former Turquoise region were appointed when the French were still there and many of them belong to the "Hutu Power" movement.

[Braeckman] What is the extent of the current wave of arrests?

[Twagiramungu] We are after people suspected of crimes, regardless of whether they planned, prepared, or perpetrated them. However, we also arrest people who simply remained passive or indifferent, who were afraid to take risks to save the lives of their neighbors. And among this latter category, there are very many suspects.

[Braeckman] Why arrest so many people when prisons are already overcrowded?

[Twagiramungu] This is true, everyone is emphasizing this problem. Only a few days ago 22 persons whom the military had put in a small local prison died of suffocation. This obviously is unacceptable, but I am still against letting them

go unpunished. I think that all those who committed murders should go to trial. All criminals should be arrested. We should absolutely break the vicious circle of impunity. With regard to the legal system there is a real bottleneck; we are lacking judges. This is why the government proposed to amend the law to allow us to call in foreign judges. We would also like to be able to enlarge prisons. In the near future I would like for solutions to be found for certain categories of prisoners, such as little children who are sometimes being imprisoned together with their mothers. We absolutely have to get them out of there.

[Braeckman] Would it not be more simple to decree a large-scale amnesty?

[Twagiramungu] It would not be more simple; it is impossible. Why should some be judged and others not? On what basis should we make the distinction? [passage omitted]

[Braeckman] Do you think the problems in Burundi might have an impact on Rwanda?

[Twagiramungu] Certainly. There have always been interactions between the two countries and what is currently happening in Burundi could radicalize Rwandan extremists. [passage omitted]

OAU Secretary General Salim Begins 5-Day Visit
EA0104201795 Kigali Radio Rwanda in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 1 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim arrived in Kigali this afternoon at the start of a five-day visit to Rwanda. On his arrival, he met Foreign Minister Anastase Gasana, and he later held a news conference. He said the OAU followed events in Rwanda closely before and after the genocide. He said that he is satisfied that peace has returned, and that the situation is slowly improving. He said he is in Rwanda to see the situation for himself, and to hold talks with the Rwandan leaders on how the OAU could work with the international community in supporting the reconstruction of Rwanda.

Urges Reconsideration of Arms Embargo
EA0504170095 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0445 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] What happened in Rwanda is Africa's and the entire world's shame. More than ever, the international community, and more especially Africa, have the duty to do everything to prevent similar acts from recurring anywhere else. This was indicated by Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, the OAU secretary general, during a news conference he gave yesterday afternoon at Hotel Des Mille Collines in Kigali. [passage omitted]

Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim also said that he took this opportunity to discuss the problems in Burundi, a brother country, with Rwandan leaders. They agreed that preventative solutions to that country's problems—with the help of the international community of course—were urgently required before the situation reaches the magnitude of what happened in Rwanda. [passage omitted]

Regarding the UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda, he said that this institution should be ashamed of the more than astonishing passivity it had shown during the events engraved forever on our memory. Finally, he added that the international community had the political and moral duty to cooperate in the field of justice, not to leave criminals moving about freely without being punished at all. He also believes that the international arms embargo on Rwanda should be re-examined as, according to him, the situation has changed and certain major planners of the massacres are trying to conduct destabilization operations against Rwanda from foreign countries.

Defense Minister Criticizes Arms Shipments

EA3103175895 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1100 GMT 31 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Major General Paul Kagame returned to Kigali this morning after an official visit to China, which lasted about a week. Innocent Kamanzi reports:

[Kamanzi] Major General Paul Kagame, the vice president of the republic and defense minister, returned home today, Friday, after a one-week official visit to the Republic of China. [passage omitted]

Questioned on arrival concerning reports about cargo aircraft from Bulgaria transporting firearms to former government soldiers and militiamen, Vice President Kagame deplored the fact that the former soldiers and militiamen responsible for the genocide could receive firearms in so open a manner. He called on the international community to assume its responsibility, especially because Rwanda, a sovereign country, was under embargo. Even more astonishing is, to him, the fact that host countries are allowing former government soldiers and militiamen to obtain arms supplies. In other words, they are forgetting that the present proliferation of firearms will have dangerous consequences not only for Rwanda, but also for other countries in the region, including the very countries favoring such arms proliferation.

On whether Rwanda was ready to face a possible attack or not, the defense minister indicated that Rwanda was ready to safeguard its security and sovereignty.

The vice president referred to Burundi while discussing security in the subregion. He said what was happening in the brotherly and friendly country was sad. It was imperative for the Burundians themselves, those primarily affected, to explore all avenues toward a solution to their problems, although this did not preclude friendly and other countries approached by Burundi from helping in finding a solution to the crisis.

On the issue of foreign military intervention in the Burundian crisis, the vice president and defense minister stressed that experience had shown that, rather than help solve problems, foreign intervention had resulted in exacerbating the situation. Those who wished to intervene should therefore carefully assess the possible consequences. [passage omitted]

Eritrea**Third Joint Commission Held With Ethiopia***EA0504200195 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 5 Apr 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The third meeting of the Ethiopian-Eritrean joint ministerial commission ended today after issuing a joint statement. The meeting, which was held from 4 to 5 April, was chaired by Mr. Muhammad Sharifo, the Eritrean minister for local government, and Prime Minister Tamirat Layne of Ethiopia.

The two sides assessed the practical implementation of their bilateral agreements, expressing satisfaction over the results, our correspondent noted. The two sides also agreed to step up efforts to remove any obstruction in this context. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the progress achieved in the political and economic areas.

In conclusion, the joint statement said that the next Ethiopian-Eritrean joint ministerial commission would be held in Addis Ababa in six months' time.

Somalia**Egal Opponent on Fresh Somaliland Battles***AB0504181995 London BBC World Service in English 1505 GMT 5 Apr 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There are fresh reports of fighting in the breakaway republic of Somaliland. Last week battles erupted in the city of Borao between forces loyal to ousted Somaliland leader Abdirahman Tur and forces of President Mohamed Egal's government. It looked like the beginning of an all-out war, (?but) Egal dismissed it as a little more than banditry. Well today, Abdirahman Tur's No. 2 man, Ismael Buba, called us from Mogadishu. Mary Harper asked him what, according to his information, was going on in Somaliland:

[Begin recording] [Buba] In Somaliland, major battles have been going on since last Tuesday [28 March], a week from yesterday, and it has been reported to us that the dead in Borao alone go up to 4,000. In Hargeysa there are intermittent clashes taking place, and we have also been told that some colonel, also from the (Borama) area, has warned all the people who are on Egal's side to leave to (Borama). We have also been told that Egal is trying to amass some forces in the (Share) area.

[Harper] Where are you getting your information from? You are in Mogadishu, it is very difficult to communicate with Somaliland?

[Buba] No, Mary, on the contrary, it is not. We get briefings, you know, from Somaliland—whether it is

Borao and its area, Boroma, and Rigabo—twice a day, we are well briefed (?about) what is happening in the north.

[Harper] How are you getting this briefing?

[Buba] So, we are getting this briefing through the communication (?such as) the radiophones that are in those areas.

[Harper] So, are you claiming that you and your allies, (?principally) Abdirahman Tur, are sitting in Mogadishu and commanding this war which is taking place miles away in Somaliland?

[Buba] Mary, we are not, and we are against an armed clash to take place anywhere in Somalia, whether in north or in the south. That has been our position and stick by it. [sentence as heard]

[Harper] So, who is fighting in Somaliland?

[Buba] Egal is.... [pauses] The people he has recruited by using the (?false money) has [words indistinct] (?reduced them) to simply killing as many people possible so that he can stay in power. Actually, the problem in Somaliland is that, you know, Egal is the, (?you know well), a lot of people know is power-hungry and he's got a number of bloodthirsty colonels who are actually engineering, you know, all of this conflict [words indistinct].

[Harper] Are you financing people, supplying them with arms, saying that they can fight against President Egal?

[Buba] No, we are not inciting anybody to fight, but the people are actually collecting the... [pauses] are putting their resources together to incite Egal war against them. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Egal Says Fighting 'Banditry'*AB0504193795 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 5 Apr 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There are fresh reports of fighting in the breakaway republic of Somaliland. Last week, battle erupted in the city of Burao between forces loyal to ousted Somaliland Leader Abdirahman Tur and forces of President Mohamed Egal's government. It looked like the beginning of an all-out war, though Egal dismissed it as a little more than banditry. Well, now there are claims and counterclaims about who controls Burao. But one thing seems certain; a lot of fighting has been going on. From neighboring Djibouti, Christophe Farah telexed this report:

Abdirahman Tur's militias claimed to have taken control of Burao town following a three-day battle that began on 28 March. According to a Djibouti-based radio operator who spoke to members of Abdirahman Tur's (Gahaji Isaks) subclan, up to 2,000 people were killed during the battle of Burao. The radio operator said that he had been told that the streets of Burao were littered

with dead bodies, and that there are fears of an outbreak of epidemic diseases. One official of the Burao Red Crescent, Mr. Abdi Awal, is quoted as saying that the whole city is in need of immediate relief action.

Civilians who support Mohamed Ibrahim Egal are reported to have fled to the east, as far as Las Anod. Civilians opposed to him are reported to have fled to the south. An MSF (Medecins Sans Frontieres) Holland official based in Djibouti, Mr. (Edwin Van Derbohrst), said that the situation in Burao is still unclear. He said that there was no way of determining which faction was having the upper hand, and he described Burao as a ghost town, with only a few civilians left in the eastern part of the city. Mr. (van Derbohrst) said that 90 seriously injured people, including fighters, had been rushed to the port of Berbera. He said the situation was ominous and that an MSF warehouse containing medicines had been looted.

Meanwhile, a Somali traveler who arrived in Djibouti from Burao yesterday, told me that Burao is virtually under the control of Egal's troops. He claimed that after some initial successes, the rebels had been driven back, and are now concentrated to the west of the town.

[London BBC World Service in English at 1705 GMT on 5 April in its "African News" section adds the following: "The leader of the self-declared Republic of Somaliland, Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, has confirmed reports of fierce fighting over the past week between government troops and rebel forces. In a BBC interview, President Egal said there had been heavy casualties on both sides. He called on the rebels to put down their arms and join discussions in the capital Hargeysa on the future of Somaliland. Some of the heaviest fighting has been in the city of Burao, 150 km east of the capital. Hundreds of people are reported to have been killed there."]

Uganda

Two Rebel Groups Join Forces To Fight NRM

EA0504104895 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
5 Apr 95 p 1

[Article by Dan Elwana: "Rebels Gang Up Against Museveni"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Two rebel groups operating in Uganda's central regions close to the capital, Kampala, have joined forces to fight the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government of President Museveni. One group, led by Major Herbert Itongwa, called Uganda Democratic Alliance, has linked up with that led by Major Fred Mpiso, a former fighter with the now defunct

Federal Democratic Movement (Fedemo), as a combined force in the bid to oust the NRM government.

About two months ago, rebel groups claiming to fight for federalism as a system of government for Uganda sprang up and launched a campaign of attacks on various police posts in districts around Kampala.

Both rebel groups are led by officers who served in the National Resistance Army [NRA]. The groups which are fighting solely for the Baganda, the largest ethnic grouping in the country, have been sighted in several places near Kampala, sometimes using cars bearing Army registration number plates.

A wave of insecurity has gripped the central parts of the country especially Mpigi and Luwero Districts where President Yoweri Museveni, himself a former guerrilla leader, launched a five-year war against the UPC [Uganda People's Congress]-led government of deposed President Milton Obote, in 1981. President Museveni has already ruled out any possibility of talks with the rebels on grounds that they have committed crimes to which they could stand trial in the courts of law. Although there has been no major confrontation between the NRA and the rebel groups, the Army has moved in to tighten security in the affected districts. At a recent press conference in Kampala, President Museveni told newsmen: "We have the capacity to enter any forest and occupy it to counter these bandits."

Kidnapped Health Minister Recovered

EA0504180095 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The minister of internal affairs, Dr. Crispus Kiyonga, has said that Dr. James Makumbi and his two companions, who were abducted last Friday [31 March], have returned to their homes safe and well. In a statement issued this evening, Dr. Kiyonga said that Dr. Makumbi, the minister of health; Dr. (Nakafero); and Stephen (Kayiwa) were freed by their captors in Luwero District along (Gululu) Road. Dr. Kiyonga said that the three captives are healthy and have no injuries anywhere on their bodies, but were very exhausted because they were made to move from one place to another during the nights of their captivity.

According to Dr. Kiyonga's statement, Dr. Makumbi and his two companions were kidnapped by a group of rebels under the NRA [National Resistance Army] deserter Major Herbert Itongwe. The statement added that the captors were forced to release the minister and his companions due to the pressure mounted on them by the population and the security forces during the search. The minister said that, although Dr. Makumbi and his two companions were released, the government will continue to search for the kidnappers and arrest them from wherever they may be. [passage omitted]

IFP Accepts de Klerk Proposal on Mediation*MB0604063195 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 6 Apr 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A breakthrough in the stalemate on the question of international mediation appears possible, with the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] accepting a proposal by Deputy President F.W. de Klerk for a meeting between himself, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The IFP's chief negotiator on the issue of international mediation, Dr. Siphosizwe Mzimela, told the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] in Cape Town that the IFP had accepted Mr. De Klerk's proposal.

He said if the summit between the three leaders was not held before the IFP's national council meeting at Ulundi on Saturday [8 April], IFP leaders would urge the council not to take decisions on them matter of international mediation. He said they would wait for the outcome of the summit meeting.

Buthelezi Discusses Constitution Issue*MB0504094395 London BBC World Service in English 0615 GMT 5 Apr 95*

[Interview with IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi by Carolyn Dempster in Cape Town; date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Today was meant to be the deadline for the ANC and the National Party of South Africa to agree whether or not to have international mediation on greater federal powers for KwaZulu/Natal Province—the Inkatha power base. Now, the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] issued a veiled ultimatum a month ago that it would withdraw from the Constitutional Assembly if its request for international mediation was not met by today. President Mandela responded by proposing a task force and a meeting between himself, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, and the IFP leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who is also a cabinet minister. But that doesn't add up to international mediation. So will Inkatha carry out its threat to walk out of the constitution-making assembly? That is the question Carolyn Dempster put to Chief Buthelezi in Cape Town:

[Begin recording] [Buthelezi] Actually, that wasn't a decision of the National Council. They were not threatening. They decided that if the matter is not resolved in a month's time, that, you know, they proposed that members of the Constitutional Assembly, who are members of Parliament, should withdraw from the Constitutional Assembly. But now that is what we were discussing on Friday [31 March] because we never specified a date as the media has done; we never said that on the 5th of April we will do this. We said we will deliberate in a month's time. We didn't say within a month. So, I mean, they created a crisis which actually should have not been

there. So now that the month has elapsed, then we are meeting to see how to deal with this matter and to discuss.

[Dempster] So the issue is still open for discussion?

[Buthelezi] It is, you know.

[Dempster] Mr. Minister, a lot of people are very confused as to exactly what the issues are regarding the dispute over international mediation, why the Inkatha Freedom Party is still pushing for international mediation. Could you elaborate on the particular points?

[Buthelezi] Well, actually, they are just pretending when they say they are confused. It is very well known that there were deadlocks in the negotiations last year, and that in July of 1993 we actually walked out of negotiations because we didn't agree. The only reason why we went into elections was because a promise was then made that as soon as possible after the elections these issues on which there was a deadlock, and there are issues about the powers of regions, the powers of the central government; it was the issue of the kingdom too, the issue of the monarchy, and the issue of the KwaZulu/Natal Kingdom.

[Dempster] Now, Mr. Mbeki of the ANC has said that South Africans didn't vote for international mediation. He said this at the ANC's constitutional conference just last weekend, and the ANC would appear to be taking a very particular stance on this, that they are not interested on honoring this agreement. What is your feeling about that?

[Buthelezi] They have always dealt with us like that. They have always treated us with disdain. But when it comes to the push, of course, I don't think that (they really) can get away with this kind of thing. If they really want peace in this country, if they want prosperity, if they want people to trust them and come and invest from Britain and other countries, then they can't behave like this.

[Dempster] The stress has been on international mediation all along. Do you believe that it is really necessary to have international mediators to come and sort out this particular problem? Do you not think it is possible to resolve this within the current government of national unity?

[Buthelezi] I think it is completely irrelevant to ask me whether I believe in it or not. The point is that an agreement, a solemn agreement, was made by Mr. Mandela and Mr. de Klerk.

[Dempster] What do you think that you would achieve if you pulled out of the Constitutional Assembly at this point?

[Buthelezi] I don't believe in fraud. I am very honest in my politics. I have never chopped and changed, you know. I am constant and consistent. And, therefore, if people want to write their own constitution as has been

indicated—in fact, the ANC has now...[pauses] the cat is out of the bag—after their conference, I don't think that any generation in this country can ask me what I hope to achieve because the ANC has put their cards on the table. They have said that they want to take away even the little powers that were granted. [end recording]

Mandela Gives Deputy Minister 'Stern Warning'
MB0604113295 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1119
GMT 6 Apr 95

[Report by Neil Lewis]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg April 6 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Thursday [6 April] sternly rebuked African National Congress Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs Bantu Holomisa for airing in public internal ANC matters.

This followed press reports that Mr Holomisa had made a stinging attack on the ANC's leadership for the manner in which it fired former Deputy Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Winnie Mandela. Mr Holomisa's attack was contained in a letter to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki on March 31. The letter was leaked to the press and hinted that an ANC faction was attempting to "vilify and isolate" so-called militants.

An ANC statement said Mr Mandela met Mr Holomisa early on Thursday to seek clarification about the press reports. "(Mr) Holomisa explained to President Mandela he had made comments to the media on the contents of the letter after he was informed that the letter was already in the hands of the media," the statement said. Mr Mandela noted the deputy minister's explanation. "Nevertheless, he (Mr Mandela) gave Mr Holomisa a stern warning regarding such behavior. He underlined that it is improper and against organisational ethos for any official or member of the ANC to air internal matters in public. The president emphasised that the ANC would not tolerate such behavior in the future," the ANC statement said.

Mr Holomisa apparently accepted the ANC's viewpoint, adding it had not been his intention to raise the matter in public. It is believed this is the first time Mr Holomisa has been given a dressing-down on ANC matters by Mr Mandela since Mr Holomisa received overwhelming support as a member of the ANC's Executive Committee in December last year.

Interview With Deputy President de Klerk
MB0604100995 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
English 1900 GMT 5 Apr 95

[Interview with Deputy President F.W. de Klerk by Dali Tambo in Johannesburg; date not given; on the "People of the South" program—recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Tambo] Right. So may I ask you to tell us in your own words—because so many people describe you—who is F.W. de Klerk?

[De Klerk] I'm a modest person; it's difficult to do so [laughter]. Let me first say, my party thinks I'm a hero, my opponents think I'm thoroughly bad, but the man F.W. de Klerk is an ordinary man. I can't do much with my hair. [laughter] I really don't have the necessary, to do anything with. I'm a bit overweight, but I'm working on it.

[Tambo] Oh, I don't think so; do you think he's overweight? [laughter]. A very handsome man, I think. [applause]

[De Klerk] I smoke too much and I definitely want to do something about it. I like to laugh. There are some things in people that I don't like. I don't like hypocrisy and I don't like bombast. I like straightforwardness and I like openness, and I like people to be down-to-earth and not put up a show. That is why I'm a bit shy to be on a show like this.

[Tambo] How do people in general, across the racial barriers, do you find, relate to you? Do they see the man as well as the political force?

[De Klerk] I think people have an idea that we in high political office somehow or another lead a totally different life. Once my wife and I, on our way from Cape Town to our holiday home in Hermanus, stopped at a fairly famous butcher at Grabouw, which makes a very good boerewors [boer sausage], to buy some of it. So we went in, and she bought, and I stood waiting to take the money out to pay, as husbands do, [laughter] and the chap standing next to her said: Has anybody told you that your husband looks very much like F.W. de Klerk? [laughter, applause] And she said: But it is F.W. de Klerk. And the chap said: What the hell is he doing in a butchery? [laughter]. So there's this idea that we have this massive staff available and that we don't have ordinary needs.

But on a more serious note, I'm tremendously impressed by the way in which all South Africans are rallying in the new South Africa. I can today go to places where my security people wouldn't allow me to go up to the day of the elections, and I'll find that people who voted against me would like to shake my hand, and I think President Mandela finds the same thing. So what I'm experiencing at the moment is a positive South African nation, anxious to make peace work, to really get away from the bitterness of the past, and reaching out, notwithstanding continuing political differences. In that sense, I'm grateful that the people of South Africa accept me for what I am, and give me much love and much support and many prayers. [passage omitted]

[Tambo] You were saying before that those are the things, the unity that you see in the streets, and among people of different races, is what has cheered you recently. What, if anything, has concerned you, given you cause for concern, since the elections?

[De Klerk] Obviously, the continuing violence, which has changed its nature to a great extent. Political violence has dropped, although there are still some elements

of it in some parts of our country. But criminality remains a matter of big concern. It is a negative which we must take head-on, and we must accept the challenge and bring order and lawfulness to our country. I would say that is the darkest cloud. There are, of course, some touchy political issues which need to be resolved. I believe they can all be resolved through negotiation. How exactly do we deal with the past, the truth commission? There are some outstanding matters which need to be resolved in the coming days and weeks, but we're working on it, and my approach is, problems are there to be solved and not to cry about.

[Tambo] Lovely. Now, in terms of the broader thing of the National Party [NP] itself, it's a multiracial party now. What, in the new South Africa, is a new Nat [NP member]? What qualities should a new Nat have?

[De Klerk] A new Nat should basically focus on values because that is the essence, the cornerstone on which the NP is building its expansion. We stand for a certain set of values—family values, strong family values, in the sense of looking upon the family as the most important unit in the community. We fell strongly about ethical values. We don't think that we should allow our country to make the same mistakes, when it comes to issues of morality, which have been made in other countries. We feel strongly about the recognition of authority, the authority of parents, the authority of teachers, the authority of governments and elected leaders. We want to create new horizons for the youth, but we don't think that our country should allow our youth to run wild. And so I could continue. Values. That brings us together. [Former Prime Minister] Dr. Malan said: We must bring together those who should be together on the basis of their innermost beliefs. At that stage it was a statement limited to only some South Africans. That statement has gained a new significance. We put South Africa first, and we say: We want all South Africans—black white, brown, Indian—who believe in the same things, who adhere to the same policies, to take hands in our party and to look like the South African nation.

[Tambo] The actual transition—was it the best time in your life, worst time in your life, on a personal level, for you? I mean, for example, the day of the inauguration—was that a hard day or a glorious day? How will you look back on that period?

[De Klerk] The whole period of transition in which we played such an important role in initiating it—not a sole role, it came from more than one side—was the most dynamic period in my life. I—enjoy is the wrong word—I was, and continue to be, strongly motivated by it. It is worthwhile. It is wonderful, not only for me, for our whole nation, to be part of an epoch-making moment in a country and a nation's history, to really get away from the blandness of just keeping everything, the wheels, rolling; to be part of a creative process—it is a joyful experience. Yes, on a personal level, stepping down from president to executive deputy president had its moments

which weren't all that joyful, but they pale against the significance of what is happening in South Africa and the fulfillment which I get from what I did. [passage omitted]

[Tambo] What about language? What is your philosophy on language? What would you like to have...

[De Klerk, interrupting] Let me firstly say that I think Bishop Tutu did South Africa a favor when he coined the phrase that we're a rainbow nation. Our diversity, which has been the cause of division, should be latched onto by our nation as something enriching. No language can survive in South Africa if it wants to do so selfishly. We must build all languages because, with regard to all languages, there are a significant number of South Africans who love that language, who feel strongly about it, who have warm feelings about it, who are emotional about it. Therefore, I'm all in favor of building up the diversity of our languages. For me, the dearest one will remain the one which my mother taught me, which I understand best, in which I dream, in which I pray. Language is more than just a medium of communication. It is an inner expression of culture, of feelings, of outlook on life. [passage omitted]

Winnie Mandela To Sue Government Over Dismissal

MB0504065295 Johannesburg Saffm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mrs. Winnie Mandela plans to sue over her dismissal from the government and has demanded that ANC leaders stop criticizing her in public. News agency reports says that copies of a letter signed by Mrs. Mandela's attorney have been sent to several ANC leaders. In the letter she has demanded that ANC leaders cease issuing statement regarding her dismissal as deputy minister as the matter, according to Mrs. Mandela, is now sub judice. The letter is Mrs. Mandela's first public reaction following her dismissal a week ago. She is to request an order that compels President Mandela to state the reasons for her dismissal.

ANC 'Concerned' About Action

MB0504140395 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1332 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Cape Town April 5 SAPA—The African National Congress was "concerned" that Mrs Winnie Mandela had decided on legal action to address her grievances with her president and her own organisation, it said in a statement on Wednesday [5 April].

While it recognised her right to do so, it said Mrs Mandela, "a leading member of the ANC, a member of an ANC National Executive Committee and its National Working Committee", should make use of channels in the organisation to put her case. Her action was "very unfortunate indeed". [passage omitted]

Mrs Mandela is also threatening legal action against Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, his father Deputy President of the Senate Mr Govan Mbeki and ANC stalwart Mr Walter Sisulu to compel them to stop giving reasons for her dismissal at public meetings they address.

She is specifically concerned about addresses to an ANC rally to be held in Umtata on Friday. Mrs Mandela has demanded an undertaking from the ANC that their statements will not be repeated at the rally or any other meeting before her dispute over her dismissal has been settled.

Official Assures Foreign Investment Not 'Risky'

MB0604062095 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2115 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban April 5 SAPA—KwaZulu/Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose on Wednesday assured potential foreign investors South Africa was "not as risky as some might believe" and he urged them to show more faith in the country. He was addressing a European Commission Investment Partners [ECIP] conference at a Durban hotel.

ECIP, managed by the European Commission, is aimed at strengthening investment links between the European Union and South Africa. It provides financial aid for joint ventures. Dr Mdlalose said South Africa was often placed in "a catch-22 situation". Money was needed to develop the economy and solve "social problems that promote violence", but foreign businessmen wanted an end to violence before committing their funds. "The vast financial resources of the European Union, its sophisticated technological infrastructure and its massive wealth of skills and experience are such that it is to them that we will have to look as partners in developing the incredible potential of this country of ours."

Dr Mdlalose said KwaZulu/Natal had great entrepreneurial potential. It also had the Tugela basin, "one of the great undeveloped industrial treasures of the world". He hoped to see growing international interest in exploiting the resources of the basin. KwaZulu/Natal also had the potential to generate vast profits from tourism, to fund socio-economic upliftment.

EC Ambassador to South Africa Mr Erwan Fouere said ties between South Africa and the EU were strong and joint ventures would further strengthen them. The EC was negotiating with First National Bank, Nedbank and Standard Bank to offer ECIP financing locally. The banks would act on ECIP's behalf.

Increase in Foreign Trade Expected To Continue

MB0504155495 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1529 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg April 5 SAPA—Import and exports should continue to expand in the

medium term, a report by Standard Bank's Economic Division on South Africa's foreign trade outlook shows.

Merchandise export volumes, excluding gold, are likely to grow by seven per cent year-on-year in 1995 from five per cent last year. These exports will probably accelerate by 8.5 per cent in 1996.

Merchandise import volumes will likely slow to an increase of 10 per cent year-on-year from 17.3 per cent last year. Volumes should continue to slow to a gain of 8.5 per cent in 1996.

"The phase of steady and more stable cyclical economic growth in the medium term for South Africa's traditional international trading partners bodes well for export growth."

In addition, newly opening markets for South Africa goods and services pointed to favourable export growth in the medium term, the Economic Division said.

It said the country's exporters should focus on North and South East Asia, the Pacific Rim and North and South America to maximise export growth.

"The consequences of not developing and expanding trading links with these areas will be to miss an important global growth dynamic and consequently under-realise export potential."

With regard to imports, the Economic Division said a reduction in the strong cyclical nature of imports was unlikely. This was due to Reconstruction and Development Programme spending taking place in an environment of broadly based public and private sector economic growth, with significant fixed investment and rising personal income levels.

"An economic upswing will thus result in strong growth in imports in South Africa. This looks to be the case in South Africa in the medium term," the division said.

South African Press Review for 4 Apr

MB0404123695

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC's Constitutional Proposals Merely 'Opening Bid'—The ANC's redrafted constitutional proposals "are unlikely to satisfy either the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] or the NP [National Party], the majority parties in KwaZulu/Natal and the Western Cape," points out a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 April. Increased power for a provincially based Senate will have "little appeal" to them because the ANC controls seven of the nine provinces and will therefore have a majority in the Senate. The proposals seem "tailor-made to ensure ANC control over provincial affairs at the expense of the IFP in KwaZulu/Natal and the NP in the Western Cape." But ultimately THE STAR

believes the proposals are "merely the ANC's opening bid in a high-powered poker game on SA's [South Africa] future constitution."

ANC About-Turn on Mediation Accord—A second editorial on the same page notes that the IFP is often its "own worst enemy," and has managed to earn a reputation as a party "given to tantrums and not above putting its own narrow interests ahead of those of the country." This makes it "easy" for the ANC to "turn against the IFP or just about anything the Ulundi-based party says or does, thus obscuring some weaknesses in the ANC's own positions or thinking." THE STAR cites as an example of this the ANC's "volte face on the IFP's demands for international mediation." The trilateral 19 April 1994 agreement, in terms of which the IFP contested the election, committed the IFP, ANC, and NP to mediation. Therefore, even though THE STAR is not a proponent of mediation, it does believe the accord "must now be honoured."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC, NP Trying to 'Reneg' on Mediation Accord—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 April in a page 10 editorial refers to the "nifty footwork" of the ANC constitutional strategists who have managed to sell to their provincial leaders a structure which would give those leaders "ample influence at national level over the rules and guidelines—framework legislation—to which their regional governments would have to adhere." The ANC even goes so far as to invoke the German constitution as the model on which their product is based. But "(In Germany, for a start, so-called framework legislation is limited in scope and application, and states have almost total responsibility for education culture, local government law and police.)" The "flaw" in the ANC constitutional model is that it seeks to achieve unity "through compulsion, rather than through the acceptance of diversity." As for the international mediation dispute, "no amount of technical temporising by the ANC and NP can conceal the fact that they are trying to renege on an undertaking made to Inkatha a year ago." Mediation may be "inappropriate" at this stage when no formal dispute exists, but that "does not annul a commitment made by the ANC and NP with their eyes wide open." BUSINESS DAY believes the mediation issue and the shape of the future constitution will help determine whether South Africa can become a united nation and the ANC "is in danger of blocking the way."

SOWETAN

Call for IFP, ANC Compromise on Mediation—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 April in a page

8 editorial refers to the IFP threat to withdraw from the Constitutional Assembly, CA, over its demand for international mediation, saying: "Abandoning the CA now will mean that, instead of halting the process, the IFP will have given up its right to make a contribution to a constitutional dispensation under which its own supporters will have to live in the future." The solution to the dispute "lies primarily not in third party intervention but in the willingness of both the IFP and the ANC to compromise."

South African Press Review for 5 Apr

MB0504113895

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Call for Fewer Politicians—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 April in a page 14 editorial supports the call for fewer politicians, saying: "Now we are into refinement of the constitution—the rules by which the country lives. The time has come to have both fewer bureaucrats and fewer politicians telling them what to do." The ANC, National Party, Freedom Front, and Inkatha Freedom Party all "seem to concur." However, THE STAR hopes agreement in principle "will not deteriorate into endless bickering when it comes to implementation."

SOWETAN

Discrediting Press—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 5 April in a page 8 editorial cautions ANC parliamentarian Tony Yengeni against criticizing what he calls the "'white-owned, capitalist Press'" which he blames for conducting a "'McCarthyite' campaign against so-called populists in the ANC." Although the press will for "quite some time to come" "remain in white hands", the press "has an important role to play in making South Africa a better place for all. Discrediting it will not help advance Mr Yengeni's broader cause."

BUSINESS DAY

Affirmative Action—"Most people in this country have agreed that affirmative action is necessary to counter the effects of apartheid on black advancement," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 5 April. But it is "undeniable" that the policy is "often discriminatory, 'both towards those being advanced and against those not advanced.'" However, changing its name to "furthering access to equal opportunities" will "not alter the feelings of either group, or help the country to mature into one where such policies are no longer needed."

Angola

FAA Reportedly Deploys 6,000 to Namibian Border

MB0504123095 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A source in the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff said in Bailundo that the Angolan Government has deployed 6,000 heavily armed men along the border with Namibia. Their objective is to attack Jamba, the capital of the bastion of Angolan resistance. That military offensive will be led by Miguel N'zau Puna. By participating in it, the Namibian Government will be guilty of real state terrorism. The General Staff of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] armed forces has called on Namibian President Sam Nujoma to drop these plans and contribute toward peace in Angola and stability in southern Africa.

Our source added that UNITA will not allow itself to be stabbed in the back. This military offensive is scheduled to begin in Rundu Province, Namibia, where some of the aforementioned forces have been deployed.

The FALA General Staff also has disclosed that mercenary forces formerly with South Africa's Buffalo Battalion—also known as the 32d Battalion—are in the city of (?Rundu), where they are training Angolan Government forces in infantry, artillery, tanks, and paratroopers so they can launch new attacks on UNITA-controlled areas in the region. That source also reported that war materiel continues to reach the Angolan Government through Luanda Harbor and Walvis Bay in Namibia. The Angolan Government plans to use that war materiel to attack Bailundo and Andulo and assassinate UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

Government Said 'Executing' People in Cuanza Sul

MB0504070595 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Angolan Government's security service is executing people connected with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Cuanza Sul Province. The victims are simply removed from jail and summarily executed.

Capalandanda, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel reporter in Cuanza Sul Province, reports that was the fate of Domingos Pedro Candungo and Antonio Fernando, both abducted from Cunda de Cima Ward recently. Several other people also are believed to be missing. A source in the area said that those killed are normally thrown into the (Cussao) River, where bodies were seen bobbing in the water yesterday.

UNITA's Samakuva: Peace Process 'Going Well'

MB0504064795 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Against all expectations, even those of UN experts, the Angolan Government surprised

everyone yesterday by saying that troop disengagement was no longer necessary in Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, and Moxico Provinces. This happens at a time when the second troop disengagement stage should be under way in those provinces. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has not reacted yet to that new proposal by the government, but Isaias Samakuva, UNITA representative to the Joint Commission, said the government appears to be hiding a cat with its tail sticking out. It is worth noting that the Lusaka Protocol provides for the disengagement of troops, at least in the areas of Canfunfo in Lunda Norte Province and Lumege and Cameia in Moxico Province.

Meanwhile, UNITA Ambassador Isaias Samakuva said yesterday that it is necessary to adopt a more dynamic approach to the Angolan peace process. Samakuva noted, though, that the peace process is going well.

[Begin Samakuva recording] I think the peace process is going well, even though the steps we have been taking have been rather timid. We have to adopt a more dynamic approach to peace process. As for UNITA, we have been trying to do that. [end recording]

Further on Disengagement Dispute

MB0504080695 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Isaias Samakuva says the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has received the government's proposal on the disengagement of forces, but it differs from his movement's standpoint. Samakuva says there is a need to disengage forces in Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, and Moxico Provinces, noting that the two sides' armed forces are in direct contact in Canfunfo, Leua, and Lumege:

[Begin recording] [Samakuva] Like I said, the General Staff of the UNITA Armed Forces has a clear picture of the situation on the ground. The government delegation to the Joint Commission told us today that it had met the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces. So we also need to consult the UNITA Armed Forces General Staff.

[Unidentified correspondent] You have just said that two sides' forces are in contact in the region in question.

[Samakuva] That was the situation on 3 April when I spoke to the UNITA Armed Forces General Staff. So if there have been developments, I will need to consult the General Staff. I believe, however, that the situation has not changed. So the need to disengage the forces is obvious. [end recording]

Meanwhile, [government Joint Commission team member] Higino Carneiro and Isaias Samakuva say the prevailing situation will not hinder the peace process. They noted that the peace process is on track:

[Begin recording] [Samakuva] I still believe the peace process is moving, though slowly. Timid steps have been

taken. We need to instill a new dynamism to the peace process. UNITA will do its best.

[Carneiro] The peace process has a momentum of its own. Obviously, it is being implemented slowly. It is better to move slowly than faster but in the wrong direction. [end recording]

Official: Santos-Savimbi Meeting Unnecessary

MB0504124295 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Ga'o Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The whole world waits eagerly for a meeting between Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] president, and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Hopes are that it will be held as soon as possible, but yesterday the Angolan Government said there's no reason for such a meeting. That view was advanced by Deputy Minister Without Portfolio Higino Carneiro, who is also deputy chief of the Angolan team to the Joint Commission:

[Begin Carneiro recording] A meeting between His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic, and UNITA President Dr. Jonas Savimbi will be a meeting [words indistinct] if we are called on to deal with that matter, we will comment on it. We will not comment on it at this stage, though. [end recording]

It is worth noting that Deputy Minister Carneiro said on the same occasion that there is no reason whatsoever for disengaging troops. Such stands by the Angolan Government leave many question marks concerning its seriousness about the Lusaka peace accord's implementation.

UN Envoy Beye Returns From Regional Meetings

MB0504205395 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Translated Text] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye has returned to Luanda after touring the subregion. Over two days, Beye visited Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Zaire to brief the leaders of those countries on the Angolan peace process. UN spokesman Joao Lins de Albuquerque said the trip was part of the process of periodic contact with these leaders.

On 4 April, the UN special representative held in-depth talks in Zimbabwe—the first of the three countries he visited—with President Robert Mugabe, who is also president of the OAU ad hoc subcommittee on Angola. During the meeting, which lasted more than two hours, Beye briefed the Zimbabwean president on the political, military, and humanitarian situation in Angola.

In Lusaka, the UN special representative met the Zambian foreign minister, and yesterday afternoon, he had a long meeting with the Zambian vice president, whom he also briefed on the Angolan peace process.

The UN special representative was received by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko in Gabdolite today. The meeting lasted several hours and focused on developments in the Angolan peace process, particularly the consolidation of the implementation of the peace accords signed by the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Lusaka on 20 November 1994.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Promises To Speed Up Land Redistribution

MB0604063695 London BBC World Service in English 0530 GMT 6 Apr 95

[From the "African News" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Zimbabwean president, Robert Mugabe, has been addressing a series of rallies around the country in advance of general elections this weekend. At various meetings, he accused groups of whites of being racist and criticized white farmers who, he said, kept vast tracts of land while many blacks had none. Mr. Mugabe told one gathering that his government will soon speed up the acquisition and redistribution of underutilized farmland. Correspondents say Mr. Mugabe's ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] is likely to retain power following the elections, as he is only a few seats short of a majority, with many of his candidates unopposed.

President Warns Against 'Racism' in Clubs

MB0604055195 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2138 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare April 5 SAPA—President Robert Mugabe on Wednesday warned that clubs which practiced racism would not be tolerated in Zimbabwe, ZIANA [Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency] news agency reported.

Mr Mugabe was addressing a ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] campaign rally. "I would like to warn those people who still run elitist, secretive, racial clubs which charge high fees to avoid blacks from joining, that we will get to a time when we will not tolerate them," Mr Mugabe said. Although his government had extended a hand of reconciliation at independence, whites should not take advantage of that offer and undermine blacks. ZANU-PF would continue to pursue reconciliation and democracy. "It is because of such policies that we still have (former Prime Minister) Ian Smith with us. In some countries, Smith would be mere bones," he said.

Mr Mugabe also criticised farmers in the central and southern areas of the country who owned vast tracts of land on which they carried out game ranching, "while people need land for resettlement".

Nigeria

Wife Describes Abiola's New Health Problems

AB0504225595 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 5 Apr 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] For some time now, concern is being expressed about the health of jailed Nigerian opposition leader Chief Moshood Abiola. He is in prison in Abuja awaiting the next stage of his trial for treason, after he declared himself president under the terms of the annulled 1993 elections. His wife, Kudiratu Abiola, who is living in Lagos, has recently been trying to get a doctor to see Chief Abiola without much success, but now she has news. Our Lagos correspondent Sola Odunfa asked Mrs. Abiola how the doctor got on:

[Begin recording] [Mrs. Abiola] For three weeks running, he has been going to Abuja, all in vain. They would not let him see Bashorun M.K.O. Abiola, despite the fact they know the urgency of his coming. For this time around, they allowed him, and when he saw Bashorun M.K.O. Abiola, he said apart from the fact... [pauses] he was worried, because he has not been seeing anybody from his family—not that we do not want to go, but we are being prevented. I was prevented and he said his health has deteriorated. Well, aside from the other sicknesses he had before, right now, they said the high fight is against another problem and the government prevented him from going round, so he is confined in his room and they said that has affected his eyesight right now. Although the doctor advised that if only the authority will allow him to move round the compound, maybe it will help the eyesight; but right now, his health is very bad.

[Odunfa] What solution is being preferred?

[Mrs. Abiola] Well, if I can have my way, I will say the authorities should, for God's sake now, allow the poor man to go out for medical treatment. That is the solution I will prefer, but if they won't let that happen, at least, they should let his doctor see him whenever he wants the doctor to see him. He even complained that he hasn't been seeing his lawyers, too. Unfortunately, for (?five weeks) running now, the lawyers have been carrying documents to Abuja for Bashorun to append his signature into the documents, but they wouldn't let them see Bashorun either.

[Odunfa] This is the document over the treason trial?

[Mrs. Abiola] Over the treason trial; and he needs—Bashorun—needs to sign the documents and his lawyers have been going to Abuja for (?five weeks) running now. They won't let the lawyers to see Bashorun either, and the document is still with us; you cannot sign it and it cannot be filed to the law court. [end recording]

Lagos Refutes Foreign Report on Coup Trial

AB0504085395 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 0600 GMT 5 Apr 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Ministry of Defense has refuted a foreign news report that the panel screening suspects in the recent coup attempt in the country has concluded its assignment. Director of defense information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, told defense correspondents in Lagos yesterday that the exercise was being conducted carefully to determine the root cause of the plot, and to avoid punishing innocent persons. He, therefore, appealed to Nigerians to disregard the story in its entirety, stressing that there was no truth in it.

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